

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
LINCOLN DINNER OF THE
REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY TWELFTH, MDCDX



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PROCEEDINGS

AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

OF

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WALDORF-ASTORIA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY TWELFTH

Nineteen Hundred and Ten



MEMBERS AND GUESTS



IRVING PRESS

119 AND 121 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET

NEW YORK

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

EMANCIPATOR

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
JANUARY, 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

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First Vice-President

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WALTER W. PRICE

ROBERT C. MORRIS, *ex-officio*

SPEAKERS

MR. ROBERT C. MORRIS
President of the Club, presiding

Grace

THE REVEREND CHARLES E. JEFFERSON

ADDRESSES BY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE REVEREND MICHAEL CLUNE

THE HONORABLE CHARLES E. HUGHES
Governor of the State of New York

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH G. CANNON
Speaker of the House of Representatives

THE HONORABLE JOHN FRANKLIN FORT
Governor of the State of New Jersey

The President of the Club, Mr. Robert C. Morris:
I will ask the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson to invoke the
divine blessing.

GRACE.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Ruler of our nation, and of all nations of the earth: We bow our heads and hearts before Thee in acknowledgment of Thy great goodness to us, manifested in divers ways through all the years that have come and gone since we became a people. We praise Thee for the strong men and true, who, in the different generations, have honored Thee and faithfully served our country. We praise Thee for the life, the character and the labor of him whose memory brings us here this night, and we pray that as we think again of what he was, and what he did, something of his own lofty and magnanimous and beautiful spirit may take possession of us all. Bless, we pray Thee, our fellowship around these tables, and send us forth more loyal citizens of the Republic, more faithful servants of humanity and Thee. Amen.

ADDRESS OF
Mr. ROBERT C. MORRIS

President of the Club

President Morris: Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you all to rise to drink a toast—The President of the United States.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: On the 25th day of last September, the Republican Club of the City of New York was thirty years old. In that long period of years its policy has been broadly patriotic, and not confined to the narrow limitations of partisanship. Early in its career, inspired by a sentiment of patriotism, it began the formal observation of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and we can congratulate ourselves, not only that we have held these celebrations for nearly a quarter of a century, but that they have been so uniformly worthy of their subject. Our Lincoln celebrations have been pre-eminent for the great men they have called together and for the spirit they have always manifested of devotion to a great life and a great cause. If we could bring together here to-night all those who have graced these occasions as our guests of honor, we should have almost every leader of the Republican party in the last twenty-five years. Our honored guest of this evening is the fourth President of the United States whom we have entertained on Lincoln's birthday—Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt. All these have stood upon this platform and paid their tributes to their immortal predecessor. That we have been brought into close personal touch with Lincoln is illustrated by the fact that

we have had here, as one of our guests of honor, Hannibal Hamlin, his own Vice-President, and a long succession of men who knew him intimately, from the rugged and honest Hawley to the courtly Evarts, the brilliant Ingersoll, the witty and graphic Porter, who have furnished us with anecdotes, characterizations and flashlight glimpses into the darkest periods of the War of the Rebellion, which the historian who desires a true portrait of Lincoln cannot safely ignore.

At our earlier celebrations our orators were wont to dwell upon the fact that Lincoln was a Republican, and they apparently loved to remember that he had made war in the face of Democratic ridicule and had achieved his great results in spite of Democratic opposition. That feeling, natural enough twenty-five years ago, is gradually giving way. We no longer selfishly claim Lincoln as our own particular property; we long since gave him freely to the Nation and to the World. Strongly as Lincoln loved the Republican party and believed in its principles, it was not his first love. Greatly as he loved the Northerners, among whom his lot was cast, they did not take the foremost place in his affection. Greatly as he detested slavery, there were things that he hated far more. Before the Republican party, his first affection was the loyal American citizen—worse than even slavery itself, in his estimation, was a disunited and disorganized country. There was nothing that Lincoln would not have sacrificed to accomplish this fixed and fundamental purpose—to preserve in its integrity this broad land. Genius may perhaps be defined as the ability to concentrate the mind upon one grand idea, and national unity was the one thing that Lincoln clearly saw. You will recall the broadside of Greeley in the *Tribune* when he called upon the President for the immediate emancipation of the slaves. Lincoln's answer was masterful, not only in its expression,

but in its enunciation of the sentiment which guided his course. The fundamental purpose of the war, he said, was not the freedom of the slave, but national unity. "If I could free the nation without freeing any slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do that; and if I could free it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." To-day, thank God, we have a united and prosperous country. We do not face the critical problems that Lincoln faced, but we still have abundant opportunity to give expression to his universal patriotism, his broad and farsighted devotion to a great governmental ideal, and as loyal American citizens we can rejoice in the fact that we have entrusted the policies of this great nation to the safe and sure hands of Lincoln's worthy successor, our distinguished guest of honor here to-night, William H. Taft.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Republican Club, and Fellow-Guests: The birthday of the man whose memory we celebrate to-night is an appropriate occasion for renewing our expressions of respect and affection for the Republican party, and our pledges to keep the part which it plays in the history of this country as high and as useful as it was during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The trials which he had to undergo as President, the political storms which the party had to weather during the Civil War, the divisions in the party itself between the radical antislavery element and those who were most conservative in observing the constitutional limitations, are most interesting reading, and serve to dwarf and minimize the trials through which the Republican party is now passing, and restore a sense of proportion to those who allow themselves to be daunted and discouraged, in the face of a loss of popular confidence thought to be indicated by the tone of the press.

In what respect has the Republican party failed in its conduct of the Government and the enactment of laws to perform its duty? It was returned to power a year ago last November by a very large majority, after a campaign in which it made certain promises in its platform, and those promises it has either substantially complied with, or it is about to perform within the present session of Congress.

Let us take up these promises in order:

In the Republican platform of last year, upon which

the campaign was made, appears the following plank in regard to the tariff:

“The Republican party declares unequivocally for the revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines, we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.”

We did revise the tariff. It is impossible to revise the tariff without awakening the active participation in the formation of the schedules of those producers whose business will be affected by a change. This is the inherent difficulty in the adoption or revision of a tariff by our representative system.

Nothing was expressly said in the platform that this revision was to be a downward revision. The implication that it was to be generally downward, however, was fairly given by the fact that those who uphold a protective tariff system defend it by the claim that after an industry has been established by shutting out foreign competition, the domestic competition will lead to the reduction in price so as to make the original high tariff unnecessary.

In the new tariff there were 654 decreases, 220 increases, and 1,150 items of the dutiable list unchanged, but this did not represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and the increases, because the duties were decreased on those articles which had a consumption value of nearly \$5,000,000,000, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption value of less than \$1,000,000,000. Of the increases the consumption value of those affected which are of luxuries, to wit, silks, wines, liquors, perfumeries, pomades, and like articles, amounted to nearly \$600,000,000; while the increases not on articles of luxury affected but about \$300,000,000, as against decreases on about \$5,000,000,000 of consumption. I repeat, therefore, that this was a downward revision. It was not downward with reference to silks or liquors or high-priced cottons in the nature of luxuries. It was downward in respect to nearly all other articles except woolens, which were not affected at all. Certainly it was not promised that the rates on luxuries should be reduced. The revenues were falling off, there was a deficit promised, and it was essential that the revenues should be increased. It was no violation of the promise to increase the revenues by increasing the tax on luxuries, provided there was downward revision on all other articles. The one substantial defect in compliance with the promise of the platform was the failure to reduce woolens. Does that

defect so color the action of the Republican party as to make it a breach of faith leading to its condemnation? I do not think so. Parties are like men. Revisions are like the work of men—they are not perfect. The change which this tariff effected was a marked change downward in the rate of the duties, and it was a recognition by the party that the time had come when instead of increasing duties they must be decreased, when the party recognized in its platform, and in much of what it did, that the proper measure of protection was the difference in cost in the production of articles here and abroad, including a fair profit to the manufacturer. There was a dispute as to what that difference is, and whether it was recognized in the change of all the duties downward. Particularly was this the case on the materials that enter into the manufacture of paper and paper itself. The reduction on print paper was from \$6 to \$3.75, or about 37 per cent.

There was a real difference of opinion on the question of fact whether the new duty correctly measured the difference in the cost of production of print paper abroad and print paper here. It affected the counting-rooms of the newspapers of the country and invited the attention of the newspaper proprietors who had associated themselves together like other interests for the purpose of securing a reduction of the tariff. The failure to make a larger reduction showed itself clearly in the editorial columns of a great number of the newspapers, whatever their party predilection. The amount of misrepresentation to which the tariff bill in its effect as a downward revision bill was subjected has never been exceeded in this country, and it will doubtless take the actual operation of the tariff bill for several years to show to the country exactly what the legislation and its effect are. It is perhaps too early to institute the fairest comparisons between the Payne-Aldrich bill and

the bill which preceded it, but the Payne-Aldrich bill has been in operation now for six months and figures are at hand from which we may make a reasonable inference, first, as to whether it is a revision downward, and, second, as to its capacity for producing revenue; for it must be borne in mind that the passage of the law was demanded not only for the purpose of changing rates in their effect upon the industries of the country, but also for the purpose of increasing the revenues; and the success of the measure is to be judged by its results in both these respects.

The Bureau of Statistics is authority for the statement that during the first six months of the operation of the Payne law, which has just ended, the average rate of duty paid on all imports was 21.09 per cent. ad valorem. The average rate of duty paid on all imports for the same six months for the four preceding years under the Dingley law was 24.03. This would show that the reduction in the Payne law is 2.94 per cent. of the value of the goods, or that the reduction below the previous tariff rates is 12 per cent., showing a downward revision to this extent. But this is not all. Under the Payne law 51.6 per cent. of the gross imports for the last six months have been entered free, while under the four years preceding for the same six months the free list amounted to 45.46 per cent. of the total importations; so there was not only a reduction of duty on gross imports of about 12 per cent., but also an enlargement of about the same percentage of the free list.

For the production of revenue, the Payne law is even more an improvement on the Dingley bill. During the six months that the Payne tariff was in force, from August 5 to the night of February 5, the customs receipts amounted to \$166,002,856.54. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff the semi-annual average was \$83,147,625.90. Under the Dingley tariff the semi-annual

average was \$130,265,841.84. Under the Wilson tariff the monthly average was \$13,857,937.65. Under the Dingley tariff the monthly average was \$21,710,973.64; while under the Payne tariff the monthly average has been \$27,667,142.75, or 100 per cent. greater than the monthly average under the Wilson tariff, and 26 per cent. greater than the monthly average under the Dingley tariff.

Of course as the country increases in population, the customs receipts increase, but even considering the population, the increase in the tariff receipts has been marked. Under the Wilson tariff the average annual customs receipts per capita were \$2.38; under the Dingley tariff, \$3.23; while under the Payne tariff they are \$3.71.

For the six months that the Payne tariff has been in force the total receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been \$323,899,231.91, while the disbursements have been \$332,783,283.08, showing an excess of disbursements over receipts of about \$8,884,051.17, with no collection as yet from the corporation tax. For the corresponding period last year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by over \$40,000,000. This showing indicates that under the present customs law the deficit will be promptly wiped out, and that to meet our normal expenditures we shall have ample revenue.

I therefore venture to repeat the remark I have had occasion to make before, that the present customs law is the best customs law that has ever been passed, and it is most significant in this that it indicates on the part of the Republican party the adoption of a policy to change from an increase in duties to a reduction of them, and to effect an increase of revenues at the same time.

The act has furnished to the Executive the power to apply the maximum and minimum clauses in order

to prevent undue discrimination on the part of foreign countries, and this is securing additional concessions in respect to impositions on our foreign trade.

The act has done justice to the Philippine Islands by giving them free trade with the United States.

More than all this, the new tariff act has provided for the appointment of a tariff board to secure impartial evidence upon which, when a revision of the tariff seems wise, we shall have at hand the data from which can be determined with some degree of accuracy the difference between the cost of producing articles abroad and the cost of producing them in this country.

The great difficulty in the hearing and discussion of the present tariff bill was the absence of satisfactory and credible evidence on either side of the issues as to low or high tariffs. The importer on the one hand and the manufacturer on the other were present to give their fallible judgments affected by their own pecuniary interests as to the facts under investigation. Men who were struggling to find the truth were greatly perplexed by the conflicting testimony.

The tariff bill authorizes the President to expend \$75,000 in employing persons to assist him in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause and to assist him and other officers of the Government in the administration of the tariff law. I have construed this to mean that I may use the board appointed under this power not only to look into the foreign tariffs, but also to examine the question with respect to each item in our tariff bill, what the cost of production of the merchandise taxed is, and what its cost is abroad. This is not an easy task for impartial experts, and it requires a large force. I expect to apply to Congress this year for the sum of \$250,000 to organize a force through which this investigation may go on, the results to be recorded for the use of the Executive and Congress when they desire to avail themselves of the record. In this way any

subsequent revision may be carried on with the aid of data secured officially and without regard to its argumentative effect upon the question of raising or lowering duties. Taken as a whole, therefore, I do not hesitate to repeat that the Republican party has substantially complied with its promise in respect to the tariff, and that it has set itself strongly in the right direction toward lower tariffs and furnished the means by which such lower tariffs can be properly and safely fixed.

An investigation by the tariff board of the sort proposed will certainly take a full two years or longer. Meantime the operation of the present tariff promises to be consistent with the prosperity of the country and with the furnishing of sufficient funds with which to meet the very heavy but necessary expenditures of carrying on our great Government.

The Republican national platform contained the following:

“We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift.”

A bill has been introduced to establish a postal savings bank. The great difficulty in the bill seems to have been to secure a proper provision for the management and investment of the money deposited. The great advantage of a postal savings bank is the encouragement to thrift of those whose fears of the solvency of any depository except a Government depository tempts them away from saving. A Government promise to pay seems to be specially effective in leading people to save and deposit their savings. The machinery of the post-office, with its 60,000 post-offices and 40,000 money-order offices, offers an economical and far-reaching machine for the reception in places remote from banks, and among people who fear banks, of that which but for the opportunity they would not save but spend.

The low interest offered to it, that of 2 per cent., prevents such postal savings banks from interfering with regular savings banks whose rate of interest always is in excess of 2 per cent.

In the present stage of the Senate bill there have been inserted amendments drawn apparently for the purpose of having money deposited as savings in Government post-offices distributed through the locality where deposited in the banks, State and national, and so deposited as to make it impossible for the trustees of the fund appointed under the law to withdraw the money for investment in any other form. I regard such an amendment as likely to defeat the law. First, because it takes away a feature which ought to be present in the law to assure its constitutionality. If the law provided that the trustees to be appointed under the law with the funds thus deposited could meet the financial exigencies of the Government by purchase or redemption of the Government 2 per cent. and other bonds, the measure would certainly be within the federal power, because the postal banks would then clearly be an instrument of the National Government in borrowing money. We have now about \$700,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds with respect to which we owe a duty to the owners to see that those bonds may be taken care of without reduction below the par value thereof, because they were forced upon national banks at this low rate in order that the banks might have a basis of circulation.

This implied obligation of the Government, the postal savings bank funds would easily enable it to meet. Secondly, if the funds are to be arbitrarily deposited in all banks, State and national, without national supervision over the State banks, and a panic were to come, it is difficult to see how the Government could meet its obligations to its postal savings bank depositors, because with every bank suspending payment, the funds of the

postal savings bank would be beyond the control of the Government, and we should have a financial disaster greater than any panic we have heretofore met. A provision that when the money is not needed to invest in Government bonds or to redeem the same it may be deposited in national banks, in the neighborhood of the place of deposit, will avoid the great danger of a panic and will strengthen a banking system which is an arm of the Federal Government. I sincerely hope that before the measure is hammered into its final shape it may take on these characteristics which shall give it a constitutional validity and sound financial strength and usefulness. Those who insist upon the elimination of these two necessary characteristic features of the bill will put the party in the position where it cannot hope to escape the charge that it is not in good faith seeking the passage of a postal savings bank act, and is not seeking, therefore, to comply with the promise of the Republican platform in that regard.

On the subject of railroads the Republican platform said:

“We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate and give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce laws should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the com-

mon control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers."

A bill to carry out these declarations has been introduced in both the House and the Senate, and is now being considered before the appropriate committees of those two bodies, and there is every hope that the bills thus introduced in substantially the same shape as introduced will pass and be enacted into law. Indeed this railroad measure goes further than the promise of the platform, for while it subjects the issue of stock and bonds to the restrictive supervision of the commission and prevents future watering of securities and forbids the acquisition by a railroad company of stock in a competing line, it also puts very much more power into the hands of the commission for the regulation of rates, and it facilitates in every way the ease of supervision by the commission of the railroads to secure a compliance by the railroad with the rights of the public and of the shipper. The bill was prepared by the Attorney-General, after a full conference with the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the representatives of the shippers and with the representatives of the railroads, and while it was not the result of an agreement between all the parties in interest, it was drafted with a view to meeting all the fair objections and suggestions made by every one of them.

The platform further provided:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, State and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accu-

rately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

A bill to carry out exactly this promise has been introduced into both the Senate and House and will doubtless come up for consideration and passage. The bill does not go as far as Mr. Gompers and the Federation of Labor demand, but it goes as far as the Republican convention was willing to let it go, and it is so drawn as to make an abuse of the issuance of injunction without notice very improbable. It requires that no injunction shall be issued without full notice and hearing, unless to prevent irreparable injury, and that in such case the court shall make a finding from the evidence adduced, pointing out what the injury anticipated is and why irreparable, and why there is not time to give notice; and after the injunction shall be issued without notice, it is provided that such injunction shall lose its force at the expiration of five days, unless a hearing is had.

The platform also promised statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, and the bill providing such statehood has passed the House and has been favorably considered by the committee of the Senate, so that there seems to be no reasonable doubt that this promise will be fully kept.

The Republicans in their platform spoke further, as follows:

"We indorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of

the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In line with this splendid undertaking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence."

In accordance with this plank, measures for the conservation of the public domain, for the reclassification of lands according to their greatest utility, and the vesting of power in the Executive to dispose of coal, phosphate, oil and mineral lands, and of water-power sites in such a way as to prevent their monopoly, and union of ownership in one syndicate, or combination, have been already introduced and will doubtless, in a form approved by Congress, be made into law. The subject has attracted the widest interest, and its importance is becoming more and more impressed upon the American people.

The River and Harbor Bill, which has just been reported by the River and Harbor Committee of the House, has been framed with a view to complying with the plank of the platform I have just above quoted. It has taken the plan for the improvement of the Ohio from Pittsburg to Cairo as a project to be carried out in a certain number of years; and it has treated similar projects for the improvement of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis, for the improvement of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, and of the same river from St. Louis to Cairo; and by continuing contracts and regular appropriations, these projects will go on until they are completed. This is a change from the previous plans, and is the result of an extended popular agitation in favor of such a system.

Following the panic of 1907, the governmental revenues fell off and the expenditures continued as before, leaving a deficit for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. There was, however, no deficit in the whole administration of Mr. Roosevelt when the expenses are compared with the revenues. Indeed, it will be found that under the operation of the Dingley bill, which covers most of his administration, and the first six months of the present administration, the surplus on the whole was about \$250,000,000. At the beginning of this administration, however, it was perfectly evident that with expenses increasing and revenues decreasing, there would be a continuous deficit, and this the Republican party, with its majority in Congress and the responsibility placed upon it, has proposed to meet by reducing expenditures and increasing revenues.

I have already shown what the increase in revenues has been. The present administration in its estimates for the year ending June 30, 1911, cut them some forty-odd million dollars below the actual appropriations of the year before, and now it is proposed to appoint a joint commission, consisting of Senators, Representatives, and members appointed by the Executive, who shall examine the organization of the various departments and bureaus, and by the elimination of duplication, the consolidation of bureaus, and the increase in efficiency of the individual civil servant shall decrease the regular permanent cost of governmental operation.

With respect to trusts the Republican party spoke as follows in its platform:

"The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects

better attained by such amendments as will give to the Federal Government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

Since this plank was adopted prosecutions of the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust, begun in the last administration, have gone on and have resulted in decrees in the Court of Appeals of the second and eighth circuits, which are now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court. The decrees in each case tear apart the congeries of subordinate corporations which, united by holding companies, make up the trust in each case and enjoin individuals from a further maintenance of the illegal combination of such corporations to carry on the business for which it was organized.

It has been said that the Republican party made a promise so to amend the law as to ameliorate and soften the application of the trust law in its interdiction upon business as conducted by the greatest corporations, but I find nothing in the platform to justify such a construction. The principle of the antitrust law is that those engaged in modern business, especially of manufacture and transportation, shall pursue the policy with respect to their competitors of "Live and let live," and that they shall not use the bigness of their concerns to frighten exclusive patronage from customers and eliminate smaller concerns from competition and thus control output and fix prices.

The Attorney-General has prepared a bill which, he thinks and I think, will offer to those who wish to pursue a lawful method of business, the means of easily doing so. A lawful interstate business under the protection of a federal charter which, while it will subject the business of the concern to the closest scrutiny of

Government officers, will save the business from harassment by state authorities and will give it that protection which a peaceful pursuit of its business as a federal corporation will necessarily secure it. This measure has not met the approval of those who fear too great concentration of power in the Federal Government, of those who deny the right of the Federal Government in such cases to grant incorporation. I believe the act to be constitutional, and I believe that if enforced it would furnish a solution of our present difficulties; but as it was not specifically declared for in the Republican platform, I do not feel justified in asking the adoption of such an act as a party matter. I have brought it forward, however, as a suggestion for meeting the difficulties which are likely to be presented in the prosecution of suspected illegal trusts as a means by which they can put their houses in order and take their places among those engaged in legitimate business.

If the other measures to which I have referred are enacted into law, and the pledges of the Republican party performed, there would seem to be no good reason why the party should not receive the renewed approval by the electors of the country in the coming congressional campaign. But there are signs which many construe as an indication that the Republican majority in the present Congress will change to a Democratic majority in the next. This is based chiefly on the dissensions in the Republican party, and upon the very severe attacks made by a great many of the newspapers having Republican tendencies upon the party and its leaders in Congress and in the nation. I am glad to say that so far as the legislation which I have indicated above is concerned, there seems to be a clear party majority in both Houses in favor of its passage and the consequent redemption of the party pledges. There is, however, a very decided difference as to the proper

rules to prevail in the House and as to the personnel of the leadership.

It would seem as if these questions were questions that might well be solved within the party lines, but they have been so acute as to produce what has been called an insurrection and to awaken the country over a controversy between the insurgents and the regulars, so called. I am hopeful that as we approach the lines of battle for the next year, the settlement of these internal questions can be effected without such a breach of the party as to prevent our presenting an unbroken front to the enemy.

We among the Republicans may be discouraged when we consider our own dissensions, but when we look to the possibility of any united action on the part of the Democrats for any policy or any line of policies we must take courage. It was General Grant who said that when he first went into battle he had a great deal of fear, but he overcame that feeling by maintaining in his mind the constant thought how much more afraid his opponent was. And so we who find ourselves at times given over to the thought that Republican control is at an end should not forget to consider not only our own factional strife, but also that of our ancient enemy. If the Democratic party were a solid, cohesive opposition, guided by one principle and following the same economic views as a whole, the situation would be far more discouraging than it is. The Republican party has been the party responsible for the Government for the last seventeen years. It has discharged those responsibilities with wonderful success. The problems growing out of the Spanish War and those which have come from the rapid accumulation of wealth, and the greed for power of its accumulators, it has fallen to the party to meet, and while they have not yet all had a perfect solution, the record is one of which we have no reason to be ashamed.

Mr. Roosevelt aroused the country and the people to the danger we were in of having all our politics and all

our places of governmental authority controlled in corporate interests and to serve the greed of selfish but powerful men. During his two terms of office, by what almost may be compared to a religious crusade, he aroused the people to the point of protecting themselves and the public interest against the aggressions of corporate greed, and left public opinion in an apt condition to bring about the reforms needed to clinch his policies and to make them permanent in the form of enacted law.

But as an inevitable aftermath of such agitation, we find a condition of hysteria on the part of certain individuals, and on the part of others a condition of hypocrisy manifesting itself in the blind denunciation of all wealth and in the impeachment of the motives of men of the highest character, and by demagogic appeals to the imagination of a people greatly aroused upon the subject of purity and honesty in the administration of government. The tendency is to resent attachment to party or party organization, and to an assertion of individual opinion and purpose at the expense of party discipline. The movement is toward factionalism and small groups, rather than toward large party organization, and the leaders of the party organization are subjected to the severest attacks and to the questioning of their motives without any adequate evidence to justify it.

I am far from saying that the Republican party is perfect. No party which has exercised such power as it has exercised for the last seventeen years could be expected to maintain either in its rank and file or in its management men of the purest and highest motives only. And I am the last one to advocate any halt in the prosecution and condemnation of Republicans, however prominent and powerful, whose conduct requires criminal or other prosecution and condemnation. It should be well understood that with the Republican party in its present condition, with its various divisions subjected to the cross fire of its own newspapers and its own factions,

any halt or failure on the part of those in authority to punish and condemn corruption or corrupt methods will be properly visited upon the party itself, however many good men it contains.

We shall be called upon to respond to the charge in the next campaign that the tariff, for which we are responsible, has raised prices. If the people listen to reasonable argument, it will be easy to demonstrate that high prices proceed from an entirely different cause, and that the present tariff, being largely a revision downward, except with respect to silks and liquors, which are luxuries, cannot be charged with having increased any prices. But this will not prevent our Democratic friends from arguing on the principle of *post hoc propter hoc*, that because high prices followed the tariff, therefore they are the result of it. And we must not be blind to the weight of such an argument in an electoral campaign. The reason for the rise in the cost of necessities can easily be traced to the increase in our measure of values, the precious metal, gold, and possibly in some cases to the combinations in restraint of trade. The question of the tariff must be argued out. The prejudice created by the early attacks upon the bill and the gross misrepresentations of its character must be met by a careful presentation of the facts as to the contents of the bill and also as to its actual operation and statistics shown thereby. I believe we have a strong case if we can only get it into the minds of the people. Should disaster follow us and the Republican majority in the House become a minority in the next House, it may be possible that in the Democratic exercise of its power, the people of this country will see which is the party of accomplishment, which is the party of arduous deeds done, and which is the party of words and irresponsible opposition.

I only want one more word. From time to time attacks are made upon the administration, on the ground that its policy tends to create a panic in Wall street and

to disturb business. All I have to say upon that subject is this: That certainly no one responsible for a Government like ours would foolishly run amuck in business and destroy values and confidence just for the pleasure of doing so. No one has a motive as strong as the administration in power to cultivate and strengthen business confidence and business prosperity. But it does rest with the National Government to enforce the law, and if the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present method of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law. There was no promise on the part of the Republican party to change the antitrust law except to strengthen it, or to authorize monopoly and a suppression of competition and the control of prices, and those who look forward to such a change cannot now visit the responsibility for their mistake on innocent persons. Of course the Government at Washington can be counted on to enforce the law in the way best calculated to prevent a destruction of public confidence in business, but that it must enforce the law goes without saying.

I am glad to be present at this meeting of the Republican Club of New York and here meet your distinguished Governor, whose name is such a power before the people of this State and of the country, that to lose him as a candidate for Governor by his voluntary withdrawal is to lose the strongest asset that the Republican party has in the State to enable it to win at the next election.

I am glad to be here at the meeting of the Republican Club on Lincoln's birthday, because my knowledge and information with respect to the club is that it stands for stalwart Republicanism, believes in party organization and party discipline, but insists on the highest ideals and methods in formulating the policies of the party and carrying them out.

ADDRESS OF
Reverend MICHAEL CLUNE

President Morris: I now have the pleasure of calling upon the gentleman who is to pronounce the oration on Lincoln to-night, the Rev. Michael Clune.

FATHER CLUNE.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Honored Guests and Clubmen: Our ship of state is now flying silken flags and floating majestically over golden seas. I remember when it was dismantled and at the mercy of furious storms; when scarcely a star of hope twinkled in its darkened sky, when wreckers were waiting upon rock-bound coasts to plunder it; when pirates followed it with the hope of boarding it, when wave after wave threatened to engulf it. In these latter days we have seen oil poured upon the troubled waters with saving effect. In the awful storm of which I speak no oil would be efficacious. It was only blood that could calm the waves and keep the ship afloat. And because the vessel was freighted with human destiny and was the object of human hope, a libation of blood was poured out so large that it covered the sea and caused a great calm. There is danger of our under-estimating the men who founded the Southern Confederacy. They were men of singular ability. They reduced politics to a science. It was the happiness of the few through the misery of the many.

Mr. Lincoln, whose name we honor to-night, also reduced politics to a science. It was the happiness of the many through the avoidable misery of none.

He could, at the date of his election, say, with Job,

as his whole life said afterward, "The ear that heard me blessed me, and the eye that saw me gave witness to me. Because I had delivered the poor man that cried out and the fatherless that had no helper. The blessings of him that was ready to perish came upon me and I comforted the heart of the widow. I was clad with justice as with a robe and with judgment as with a diadem. I was an eye to the blind and a foot to the lame. I was the father of the poor and the cause that I knew not I sought out. I broke the jaws of the wicked, and from between his teeth I took away the prey."

When freedom was brought forth on this continent, an after-birth of slavery was suffered to remain. As in the physical, so in the political body, this after-birth poisoned the blood and threatened death. The republic, a poor convulsed patient, was brought so low that only consummate skill and martyr patience and womanly tenderness could save its life, and yet the uncouth backwoodsman of Illinois performed this task so well that he gave the nation renewed and higher life, struck the chains from the limbs of millions and left a name that has become the poor man's heritage and that will grow brighter and sweeter in the annals of men till time shall be no more.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1809, of poor parents, in a wretched cabin. Yet in no palace of all this earth was there ever ushered in a life so pregnant with human weal. To find a birth greater for human purpose than Mr. Lincoln's, we must go lower than the Kentucky cabin. We must go to the bulrushes of Egypt or the manger of Bethlehem. His early manhood was described in his own pathetic sentence, "the short and simple annals of the poor." In 1833 he entered into partnership with a worthless drunkard and was left by that partner in debt. He paid every dollar of the obligations, although it took him

twelve years to do it. He had not learned our modern way of paying fifty cents on the dollar. Like Washington, he learned to survey, but unlike Washington, he acquired none of the land which he surveyed. Like Sherman, he took a hatred of slavery by seeing men and women auctioned in New Orleans.

He was elected to Congress in 1846. He voted for the Wilmot Proviso. He introduced resolutions regarding Polk's responsibility for the Mexican War, and declined a renomination.

Now, that would naturally have ended the public life of Abraham Lincoln, but if anyone supposes that that life was not then high, august and full, he does not know the man. There is no real success accidental. It is the glory of America that it has private citizens who would adorn any station. When Lincoln returned from Congress his powers were both mature and profound. This may seem the after-thought of flattery. Happily no flattery can excel the evidences extant. No description of Dante's pathos can rival his own portrayal of it, "Only the exile can know how bitter is the bread of dependence and how steep are the stranger's stairs." The richness of Shakespeare's imagination can be given in no other words so well as in his own, "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues." And so the tale of no flatterer can inspire the awe of Mr. Lincoln, that the words of record give to every thoughtful mind. In speaking in Congress on the Mexican War, Mr. Lincoln said: "Mr. Speaker, let us beware of military glory. It is a rainbow made of drops of blood. Like the fascination of the serpent, it charms only to destroy." In an address upon Young America occur these words: "I wonder if Young America asks itself how many generations of profound intellects labored and passed away in producing the alphabet."

With these deep thoughts Lincoln united a tenderness that sought expression in poetry at his mother's

grave and a sense of humor that never failed. He knew a farmer that was not greedy about land. "All I want," says the farmer, "is what jines mine."

In a trial, Lincoln once had for an opponent a lawyer who spoke readily and interminably to an ignorant and impressible jury. Lincoln saw that he must counteract the impression made by the shallow prattler and addressed the jury as follows: "My opponent seems unable to both speak and think at the same time. I have no doubt if he stopped speaking he could think and you all realize that when he doesn't think he can speak. He reminds me of a steamer on the Sangamon river. It had a seven-foot whistle and a five-foot boiler, and when the whistle blew the steam was exhausted and the vessel stopped." Lincoln's opponents once persuaded a liveryman to rent him a horse so slow that it would not take him in time to a convention. "Do you keep the horse for funerals?" said Lincoln on his return. "Oh, no!" said the man demurely. "I am glad you don't," said Lincoln, "for it would not take the corpse to the grave in time for the resurrection."

When Lincoln challenged Senator Douglas to debate it was looked upon as rather presumptuous. Douglas was the better known and Lincoln acknowledged with candor and humor his opponent's advantage over him. He was a presidential candidate and men already saw post-offices and judgeships in his jovial face. But, added Lincoln, who can see anything of that kind in my poor homely face? Douglas asked if Lincoln would marry a negress. Lincoln answered: "There may be senses in which the negro is inferior to the white man, but in the right to eat the bread which his own hands have earned he is the equal of Judge Douglas or of any man alive." Douglas insisted on repeating a disproved and obnoxious statement. Lincoln finally said that the falsehood had been so long dead that it had become bloated. It re-

minded him of a woman whose husband's corpse had been in the water until eels gathered in the clothing. When the widow was asked what disposition was to be made of the body, she answered: "Take out the eels and set him again." As the debates progressed the politicians chafed Lincoln on Douglas's superiority, and asked him to acknowledge his defeat. Said he: "I shall to-day ask Douglas a question that he must answer yea or nay. If he answers it one way he will lose the North. If he answers it the other he will lose the South." The question was this: "If all the citizens of a territory, except one, were opposed to slavery could that one keep slaves?" Douglas, after many efforts to evade the question, answered no. He lost the South and by that loss Lincoln became President.

His inaugural was the first of a series of State papers, the most marvellous in the history of the race. In the first message to Congress occurs this paragraph: "In the issue of this contest is involved the destiny of the species. It is now to be determined whether all republics have this inherent and fatal defect; that they must be too strong for the liberties of their people or too weak to preserve their own life." Side by side with this high oratory was a homely sense of perception never equalled except in Æsop. I know that it will appear rash to say that any one was homelier personally than Mr. Lincoln. But unless Greek art has woefully wronged Æsop, Lincoln was an Adonis in comparison to him. In great crises, however, there was a similar resourcefulness in the great slave and the great emancipator. Once Æsop's master had given some grapes to two of the other slaves to be kept in a cool, shady place by the running water against supper. The sun was warm on the Grecian hills. Forbidden fruit seems always sweetest, the slaves' teeth watered for the grapes and they finally ate them, trusting to a cunning defense. They knew that Æsop stuttered when excited.

They thought he would be flogged before he could explain. They knew he would then make no explanation through resentment, and they boldly accused him of stealing and eating the grapes. Their plan worked well up to a certain point. Æsop could not speak plainly. He was ordered to strip, but by face and gesture he pleaded eloquently for delay. This being granted he brought from the kitchen lukewarm water, swallowed it, and putting his finger in his mouth threw it up again. Then pointing to the slaves he intimated that they should do the same. In their case with the lukewarm water came up the partly digested grapes. When the Albany convention upbraided Mr. Lincoln with violating the Constitution, he replied that a sick man must sometimes take emetics, but that no doctor would give emetics to a patient after he becomes well. To those who censured his mercy toward deserters he was sometimes able to give a practical lesson. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the loudest declaimers against executive pardons, was asked by a prominent neighbor to intercede for her son. Stevens' refusal would have cost him hundreds of votes, and he accompanied the lady to the White House with the best grace he could. Lincoln took in the situation at a glance, and said he would be guided by what Mr. Stevens thought was right. Thaddeus said pardon him. The President wrote the pardon and handed it to the mother. The lady was delirious with gratitude, but restrained herself until outside the executive chamber. Then she broke out vehemently, "It's a lie, it's a lie." Said Stevens, "what's a lie?" "Why, they told me at home that Mr. Lincoln was homely, and he is the handsomest man I ever saw." This brings to mind the old verse:

"The sweetest faces that we know
Are not merely those of beauty,
And the blessedest paths in which we go
Are the homely paths of duty."

Mercy was not the only fault ascribed to the President by a growing and aggressive section of the party that elected him. He was accused of not hastening the abolition of slavery. Lincoln hesitated, because he knew the difficulties of the situation. His reasoning, like the precession of the equinoxes, was slow and sure, and influenced by supernal forces, and beyond shallow computation. He knew that no human mind could conceive and that no human arm could execute the details of the great redemption. He knew that, as of old, the door lintels of all the faithful homes in the land would be sprinkled with blood, and all the first born of the oppressors would be slain before the children of bondage would be let go. He knew that human justice ripens in the light of truth as wheat ripens in the light of the sun, and he looked anxiously over the heavens and the earth for a sign that the moral harvest-time had come. With the delegation of Chicago ministers urging emancipation, and with the Cabinet considering emancipation, his humor was only the thin veil under which he hid his anxious scrutiny. To the ministers urging their divine commission to have him free the slaves, he put two objections. First. Was it reasonable to suppose that God would not reveal His will to him directly who had asked earnestly in prayer to know it? Secondly. Was it probable if God sought outside agency He would send through Chicago? To the members of the Cabinet, who thought the President's humorous reading an ill-timed prelude to great business, he gave matter worthy their and our profoundest consideration. He said that he submitted a document to their judgment about whose opportuneness and phraseology he asked their criticism. He could not seek their advice as to its scope. To do so would be disingenuous. He continued: "When the Rebels invaded Maryland I promised my Maker that if they were driven out I would take it as the sign for which I had prayed so long, that He wanted

the slaves freed. They were driven out and I consider that matter closed."

I believe the capture of Vicksburg to have been the greatest victory of the war. There is not the halo around it which envelops Gettysburg or Winchester or Appomattox, but in future fame, I think, it will surpass them all. As a single incident, 60,000 men waded waist deep in water for 100 days and without profit. The siege was long of doubtful issue. A few days before the surrender, bluff Ben Wade went to the President and urged the removal of Grant as a drunken and incompetent butcher. Lincoln good-naturedly replied, "Senator, that reminds me of a story." "Yes," replied Wade, petulantly. "It is all story, story with you. You are on the road to hell, sir, with this government, and you are not more than a mile off this minute." "Senator, that is about the distance to the Capitol, is it not?" replied Lincoln.

Lincoln's extreme relief over the capture of Vicksburg was evidenced by the cordiality with which he received General Thayer, the first participant in the campaign, whom he met after the victory. The President was bubbling over with graciousness and enthusiasm, and the General ventured to ask a rather presumptuous question. "Mr. President, what about Mexico?" "Ah," said Lincoln, "that reminds me of a story. Deacon White and Elder Jones were friends from childhood and pillars of the same church. Toward middle life a misunderstanding arose between them which deepened with the years. Deacon White being taken deathly sick, the minister said to him: 'Deacon, it is not godly for you to die at enmity with your brother.' Other friends persuaded Elder Jones to visit the dying man and a reconciliation was effected. As the elder was leaving the sick room the dying man said: 'Jones, if I get well the grude stands.'" "So," said the President, "we are now very sick, but if we get well I shall tell Louis Napoleon to take his troops

out of Mexico." One day Lincoln found Stanton foaming at the mouth with rage, a General had disobeyed him. "Why don't you write him," said the President. "I shall," said Stanton. "Make it good and strong," said Lincoln. "It will be strong enough," said Stanton. The letter being written was admired by both. "By whom shall I send it," said the great Secretary. "Why, you don't intend sending it, do you?" said the President. "Certainly," said Stanton. "I wouldn't," said Lincoln, "that letter was written to relieve your mind, not to worry the General." An admiring friend once said to Mr. Lincoln: "I suppose you are offered a great deal of advice." "Yes," replied the President. "I sometimes feel like the traveler who was caught in the woods at night during a thunder storm. The dense foliage hid the lightning and caused the thunder to reverberate. The traveler did not feel that he had many claims upon the Almighty, but finally ventured this modest petition: 'Lord, if it is all the same to you, I would like more light and less noise.'"

Lincoln's dislike of cant is shown in the story of the cadaverous adventist asking in sepulchral tones of a good-natured official the use of the Springfield Town Hall to announce the second coming of Christ: "My friend," said the official, "there must be some mistake; if Christ was in Springfield once he would never come a second time." His opinion of the native American or A. P. A. Society is shown in these words: "We began by saying that all men are equal. We made an amendment that all men are equal, except negroes. Some want to make a second amendment that all men are equal, except negroes and Catholics. When that amendment passes I hope I may live in Russia where I can take my despotism pure and simple without the base alloy of hypocrisy." Mr. Lincoln's political success was gained by a ministry of goodness. Common sense and patience

were his instruments against deceit. An English nobleman having commiserated him upon the great losses in the army, Lincoln asked him how he knew the losses were so great. The nobleman answered, through the newspapers. Lincoln said the newspaper reports were as defective as "Nigger rithmetic." He then explained: "One darkey said to another, 'Sam, if there are three birds on a fence and I shoot two, will not there be one left?' 'No,' said Sam, 'the other will fly away.'" The practical sense of Lincoln saved the country, but displeased the politicians. Lincoln would not argue with them whether the seceded States were in the Union or out of it. He said their relation to the Union was changed and should be restored at the earliest possible moment. He refused, on July 4, 1864, to sign a severe reconstruction law, and greatly offended a majority of his party in Congress. He was accused of imbecility and arrogance in a document signed by B. F. Wade, on the part of the Senate, and H. W. Davis, on the part of the House. In his message to the Congress, in December, 1864, he urged an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, and referred to the inflammatory address in these words: "Neither you nor I, gentlemen, can escape our responsibility. Neither your ability nor my mediocrity can remain hidden in obscurity. The lurid glare enveloping us will light us down in honor or in dishonor to the remotest period of time. It is, therefore, now to be determined by us whether we shall nobly defend or meanly betray the latest hope of earth." The radical discontent with Lincoln manifested itself in the Cleveland convention. This gathering numbered about 400, and nominated Fremont for the Presidency. Lincoln being asked his opinion of the nomination, repeated from Scripture: "And there was gathered unto him every one that was in debt and every one whose hand was against his brother, and every one who had no fixed

abode, and there were gathered in all about 400 men." Being pressed for further views of the convention he told this story: "Two Irish emigrants being in a large wood, a tree toad creaked about their heads. As they were unused to forest life they tried anxiously to discover the origin of the sound. Finally one said to the other, 'What is the use of looking any more; it is only a noise.'" When Lincoln was re-elected it was seen that his homely sense and goodness had united the North and had disunited the South. In his last message to Congress he appalled the Southern heart and paralyzed the Southern arm by pointing to the time when the North, by immigration, would teem with countless millions, and the South, by famine and the blockade, would be reduced to a graveyard. In the peace negotiations preceding the collapse of the Confederacy, Lincoln would not recognize Davis's title as President of the Confederacy. When reminded that Charles I. treated with the insurgents on equal terms, he replied: "My only clear recollection of the transaction is that Charles lost his head." Although Lincoln would not honor Davis, he was opposed to punishing him, and took a quaint way of avoiding it. A few days before the fall of Richmond, Grant said to him: "Mr. President, we can so take Richmond that we can capture Jeff Davis and we can so take Richmond that he will escape; what shall we do?" Said the President: "I will tell you a story: An Irishman, who had taken the pledge from Father Matthew, was with a crowd of drinking companions. He said finally to the bartender, 'Could you put a little whiskey in that lemonade anonst to me?' 'Yes,' replied the bartender. 'Well,' replied the other, 'Be sure you do it anonst to me.'" Jeff Davis escaped.

I have quoted extensively from Lincoln's speeches because I believe they should be committed to memory by our youth. When the shock of the Civil War came,

Webster's speeches for the Union helped to unite and nerve the North. In a much higher sense the Lincoln classics will stimulate Americans in the struggles that are to come. It is said that our next war will be a social one. May God avert such calamity. If, however, it should come, where, outside of the Christian Scriptures, could good men find such inspiration as in the close of the last inaugural: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Although President Lincoln knew his own transcendent ability, he always said that the main reliance of the Union was upon God and the movements of the armies. That high reliance did not fail. The armies of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan brought the Rebellion to a close and the Confederacy disappeared as a nightmare disappears before the day. And then for the great President came a few days of rest and peace. His clouded brow relaxed. His wearied face grew calm. He saw the world at his feet. He saw the nation that he had saved wild with gratitude. He saw the race that he had enfranchised begin its improvement. In sweetest fancy he saw the waving hands and he heard the grateful plaudits of untold millions that are yet to be. And then there was the report of a pistol, with the hiss of a bullet, and in this world Mr. Lincoln saw and heard no more. There was mourning in all the land. From the palace of the merchant prince to the cot of the late slave were wailing and wringing of hands. For the great heart that had yearned over the country was still and cold, and the eyes

that rained down tears when Ellsworth fell were dim forevermore.

As the President had God's name ever upon his lips and God's work in heart and hand, may we not fondly hope that as the clouds rifted above his country's horizon he saw a glimmering of the infinite dawn, and that those few days of unwonted exaltation were to him the prelude to the unending peace.





LETTER FROM
Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON

President Morris: Now, gentlemen, the next speaker who was to have been with us to-night was Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives. He has been unable to attend, but he has sent to us a letter, through Congressman Olcott, and I will read it to you.

“Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1910.

“Dear Friend Olcott:

“I congratulate the Republican Club on the promise of having the President for their guest on Saturday night, and my regret at not being able to be present is for myself alone, and not for any fancied disappointment my absence will give your Club or its guests.

“If I could give you a sentiment for this occasion, it would be the patience of Lincoln and the great and lasting results from his exercise of that rare quality of human nature, coupled with sober common sense, in a period of intense excitement, which James Russell Lowell described in these words:

“‘At first he was so slow that he tired out all those who see no evidence of progress but in blowing up the engine; then he was so fast that he took the breath away from those who think there is no getting on safely while there is a spark of fire under the boilers.’

“Your President and mine, who is with you to-night, is a worthy successor to Lincoln, and he is called upon to exercise some of the patience that characterized Lincoln’s administration, especially in your great me-

tropolis, where extremes in advice are always in evidence, and particularly at the present time, when there are so many illustrating the conditions described by Mr. Lowell nearly half a century ago.

“Here’s a toast to Taft: May he continue to disappoint both extremes, and, in the patience and soberness, work out the policies of the great majority of the people who placed this responsibility on him, heeding neither the demands of those who want to blow up the engine, nor the fears of those who would have the fire under the boilers put out. And I have confidence in his ability to do it.

“I am, as ever, with respect, etc.,

“Yours truly,

“J. G. CANNON.”

Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott,

The Republican Club of the City of New York,
New York City, N. Y.

ADDRESS OF
Hon. CHARLES E. HUGHES

President Morris: Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you as the next speaker, the Governor of the State of New York.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. President, fellow members of the Republican Club, and Ladies: There is no assembly in which I feel more at home than at a meeting of the Republican Club. Year after year, with rare and regrettable exceptions, I have joined with you in paying tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It will always be the highest honor of this club that it has devoted itself to the maintenance in a dignified and worthy manner of this celebration of what is perhaps the most precious anniversary which Americans can be called upon to celebrate. The memory of that struggle with respect to an intimate knowledge of its incidents may have grown dim. There are very few here who can recall in memory the events that then occurred. We rejoice in a union, the indissolubility of which is the first premise of all parties and of all citizens. We have no occasion to recur to the fear of division, or of sectional strife; and so it is that as time goes on, more important becomes the growing appreciation of the revelation of a noble character, and the devotion of the American people, as inspired by that contemplation, to the highest ideals of free society.

Abraham Lincoln did much for his country; but the best that Abraham Lincoln did for his country was to make himself known to his countrymen. We realize now

as we review the events of that day, how impossible it is contemporaneously to give just praise or blame. Contemporaneous criticism of great events and of national tendencies must inevitably fall short. No man ever in high place suffered more from unjust criticism than did the great man whom all honor to-day. His life was a life of suffering, not merely because of the heavy burdens that he was called upon to bear, or of the difficulty of the decisions he was required to make, but because of the misunderstanding of those upon whom he had a right to rely. No one can read the life of Lincoln, and particularly the correspondence which he had with some of the best men of his time, without realizing how keen must have been his sorrow, that when he was struggling unselfishly to do the best that he could for the nation, he fell so far short in the estimate of men whom he esteemed. We cannot at this day lighten that burden which he carried to the grave, but we can in justice to ourselves, unitedly, irrespective of party division, do honor to the noblest soul that has ever appeared in American history.

We realize as we contemplate his career that the most important thing in American public life is sincerity, candor in the expression of conviction, mature thought, and careful study of the important problems that are presented. Lincoln had to deal with questions about which men seriously and honestly differed. He could not please all. He did his best, faithfully, with an intellectual integrity that has never been surpassed, and with a moral devotion that has never been excelled, and now we appreciate that integrity and devotion more than the decision that he reached with respect to any particular question with which he was called upon to deal. And as long as we have men in public station who will devote themselves sincerely to their task according to the best of their ability in the light of public discussion, and trust to the merits of their position with respect to public controversies, so long will the nation be absolutely secure.

Now I am very glad to be with you to-night. Here I have had the pleasure with you of listening to the best and greatest of Americans during the past quarter of a century. We have greeted here men distinguished in private and public life, and from time to time we have welcomed Presidents of the United States, explaining policies which they thought essential to the proper conduct of affairs. It is indeed an occasion for congratulation that to-night we can greet our distinguished President, William H. Taft.

There is no man in either party in the United States better qualified to discharge the duties of the office which he holds, or who could be more disposed faithfully to devote himself to the execution of that great trust than the man whom we honor as the present occupant of that high place. He has expressed himself candidly, sincerely, and without reservation. Here again, we find questions about which men seriously and honestly differ. As Lincoln said, if we got past the trouble that was then occupying the mind of the people, and the Republican party should be trusted with the keeping of the national house, it would continuously during the time that it had that trust have to deal with a great variety of questions of national housekeeping. We have to-day questions of national housekeeping and they are serious and important questions. But you have, faithfully endeavoring to deal with those questions and to solve them rightly, a man peculiarly fitted for the work by his integrity of mind and character and by his special training, which enable him to take without fear or favor, without regard for criticism, or fear of censure, or undue desire for praise, what he believes to be an honest position with respect to every public issue.

It would be impossible for anyone in that office to address himself with better judgment or greater care or superior qualifications, to that important task. And whether agreement is had with him on this or that mat-

ter, the American people are fair enough to recognize a great man, worthy of a great place, doing his duty with absolute fidelity, and by reason of that just confidence, President Taft will be renominated and re-elected.

Now, I want to say a word about the State of New York. And I desire to say something about the state of the State of New York. Lincoln was a Republican and brought into great place by the Republican party. But his power and his accomplishments and his character have transcended the limits of any party, and he is claimed justly by the people without regard to any party. Yet we can never go back to the early days of the party that we love without claiming Lincoln as in a sense peculiarly our own. We cannot go forward to the days that we fear without abiding absolutely by the principles which moved Lincoln. We must always correct our compass by his fair judgment and that consideration of those postulates which he emphasized as underlying all governmental action. And so it is that, with the Republican party of the State of New York, and at this time, we merely have to saw through the oak clean and steadily as Lincoln sawed through his oak, to get through with our work and commend ourselves to the judgment of the people of the State.

There are some who look forward with perturbation, and it would be idle to disguise the fear and uncertainty which attach to events now before the public. But I do not look forward with any sense of discouragement. What is the Republican party? The Republican party is composed of the Republican voters of the State. And there are no men in the State, taking that party as a whole, more desirous of fair and uncorrupt administration and of just action, than the members of the Republican party. If they suffer aught, they suffer by misrepresentation; they suffer because they have not been faithfully represented or led, and not because there is any un-

soundness in the party itself. All that we need is to have that moral purpose which distinguished the party in its early days once more express itself decidedly in the State of New York, to carry it forward to a victory which can alone be justified when that moral purpose is in evidence before the people.

We want party harmony. We want to work together as a party. If we are to have party harmony that amounts to anything, it must be the harmony of health; it must be the harmony of party soundness; it must be the party harmony that has nothing in it which fails to represent the demand of the people, and of the party—that the government of the State shall be pure and honest and faithful.

This is not a time to retire in dismay from any disclosure. The party can stand anything except being untrue to itself and allying itself with the evil that may be in it. It needs to purge itself of evil, it needs to get rid of that which can be justly condemned, and to show itself before the people—I say it without disparagement of the honorable men who are in other parties—as representing the sound judgment and conscience of the electorate of the State of New York.

Now, we have been very fortunate in these past years. We have had naturally coming to us—allying with us in critical emergencies—men who have not been of our political faith, and as a result of the events of recent years, and of the issues that have been presented, which it is not now necessary to review, there have come to us an army of young men from our schools and colleges. I may say—the best blood of the present generation has been coming to the Republican party during the last fifteen years, because that party has stood for the national credit; has stood for honesty in our national finance; has stood for sanity of judgment, and has had progressive and brave leadership. When we review the

past few years in connection with which there have been in evidence so many things which we all regret, we find that through the agency of the Republican party and those whom it has chosen, we have gone steadily forward. If to-day there is a demand in this State for honest, pure, high-minded administration, it is in a very large degree due to the work of the Republican party and those who have acted for it. What we need now is to meet the facts squarely. The party, if it sees fit, can make the great mistake of allowing itself to be regarded as justly represented by what will be unfailingly condemned, or it can go forward showing that it is not truly represented by aught of evil. If in any department of administration there have been failures to abide by those principles of justice and fair dealing which are the foundation of free institutions, and if any of these failures or many of them may be laid at the door of the Republican party or of those who have represented it, the obvious and the necessary course for the Republican party is to show to all men that these do not represent the principles or purposes of the party, and that we are going forward with an insistent demand for honesty, fidelity and efficiency.

Now if we will stop talking fearfully and in whispers of the awful punishment which may be meted to the party because of what may have been done by those belonging to the party, and see to it that what the party now stands for shall be right and fair, that we shall deal justly and squarely with every issue as it is presented, so as to satisfy the conscience of the people of the State of New York, the Republican party with the advantage that it enjoys by reason of the good that is in its record, will be invincible in the State of New York under proper leadership.

Now I come to you as Governor of the State and not simply as a Republican, and also as a Republican and not

simply as Governor, with a word of cheer and confidence and heartiness. The time in any man's life, the time in the life of any organization, which seems the most difficult and the most critical, is generally the time of the greatest opportunity. Lincoln was a great man, but he was in a great crisis. And it takes a great crisis and a great place to show what is in a great man. Lincoln at the bar in Springfield, or in the restricted opportunities of his early life, would have been Lincoln, but he would never have had a chance to show what was in him. And so with a party, when it is in a crisis, when it is wrestling with difficulties, when it fears division, when there are all sorts of dangers to be faced, then is the time to show that it is a grand old party, equal to its task of government, and what is so difficult, equal to the task of arising above what is evil and corrupt in itself, of meting out due punishment, and of pursuing steadily the ideal which makes it worthy of the confidence and continued support of the American people.



ADDRESS OF
Hon. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT

President Morris: I now have pleasure in presenting to you Governor Fort of our sister State of New Jersey.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been a member of this club, I think for twenty years, and yet I do not recall that you have ever been so unkind to me before. I find myself as I have been sitting here thinking what there was left to say after the splendid speech of the President of the United States on keeping party pledges, the oration on Lincoln, and then that speech on Republicanism, party loyalty and party honesty by Governor Hughes, which, I question, if he has ever before exceeded either here or elsewhere. As these speakers have gone on, I found myself getting in the position of the man sitting on the steps of Talmage's Tabernacle one Sunday morning, as the Doctor came in. When the Doctor saw the man there he invited him to go into the church. And he went to the fellow, not knowing the condition in which he was—he had been out over night—and requested him to go into the church. The man recognized the Doctor and said: "Doctor, ever since I have been sitting here I have been thinking about joining your church, but the more I think about it, the sicker I get." As I sat here, thinking that I had to make a speech after these addresses, I was very much in that condition. I cannot compliment Governor Hughes, because the President has done that effectively, and I cannot compliment the President very much more—it would

be impossible to add to what Governor Hughes has said about him. And yet I want to say this, that over in New Jersey, much of the problem of which the President has been speaking has been existing from a State standpoint for over two years, and it is gratifying to have the President of the United States, the representative, the head of the party declare that loyalty to the party requires that the legislature shall keep the promises made in the National and in the State conventions. I can now say some of those things on the other side of the river and say them as forcefully as a simple modest Jerseyman can say them; and I propose to take them home to my people. Many Jerseymen are here to-night, I am pleased to say, and I wish them to note that the President of the United States is my authority for continuing to advocate the keeping of the promises of the party in our State.

Now I want to say one word about the President's speech. You hear every once in a while that there is insincerity at Washington about this or about that. But when the President to-night declared with all his vigor and courage, physical and mental, that the law must be enforced, it was quite evident to all that he meant it; it will put heart into all the people of this republic who believe in law and its enforcement.

My address will be short, because I am not going to talk long, at this hour of the night. The Republican party, my friends, cannot live on its past, however splendid, and it has been unparalleled in the history of this republic. The average voter in the Republic to-day is between thirty and thirty-five years of age. Those of us who are at or are approaching the sixty-year point—and I am of that number—hardly realize the position and views which these young men take in public affairs. We have been going along the old lines, believing in the old methods. Organizations are all right. We have believed in them. But these young men are coming into public life

with the splendid education that comes from college and the seminary and the high school and grammar schools of our country, and they have ideas as to their duties, and they purpose to have a voice, not only on Election Day, but in the nomination of candidates for office by the Republican party.

We are facing in this Republic the most far-reaching questions that we have had since the Civil War. We are talking of Lincoln. Much has been said of him. Nothing can be said of him that the American people will not approve. He had indeed great questions; but, the questions to-day relating to industrial problems are of the very greatest and the most far-reaching; and no man can predict what the consequences of future or even present legislation is to be on these subjects.

The Republican party heretofore has been loyal to everything that it has said it would do. It has stood for the best. It has stood for the things that were right. It has put them into law. I think it was the President of the last national convention at Chicago who said that in all the years that the Republican party had been in power, up to the date of that convention, it had never made a promise in a national platform that it had not kept. I have since looked up the record and found that the statement was true. It was a most remarkable eulogium on the Republican party and its splendid record. Are we to keep that record good?

There are three great questions before the American people that the Republican party must solve. They are, first, the regulation of corporations, either interstate solely, or through State legislation by uniform laws in the several States. Second, there must be laws that will overthrow and destroy every monopoly, and every tendency toward monopoly in business. Third, there must be laws under which party government and party nom-

inations shall be kept close to the people of the people; in other words, direct nominations.

There is no safety in this nation, growing as it is growing, except in the individual; in the private citizen. We are supposed to have, and probably will have, ninety millions of people by the next census, and there is a tendency among men—probably not like many of you, because you may be active in political affairs—but with many business men in this country, to neglect their duty; to sheer away from their individual responsibility and to feel and think that they may leave political affairs with some one else. Leadership, of course, we must have, but it must be the leadership of Abraham Lincoln; men who are not selfish and who are disinterested, and in the interest of the people all the time.

Who would have thought for a moment that Abraham Lincoln, from all we know of his history, or of him personally, would have forsworn the statement, or refused to make it, that he made in his Springfield speech in 1858? This is the kind of statesmanship we need in this Republic now. When he made the speech in the Springfield convention in 1858, he was about to become a candidate for United States Senator, before the people, against Douglas, yet he did not hesitate to say of slavery “that this nation could not live half slave and half free; that a house divided against itself could not stand; it must be all one thing, or all the other.” It mattered not to him that the men about him, who were his advisers, said: “Mr. Lincoln, leave those sentences out; they will defeat you for United States Senator in Illinois this year if you put them in.” “Well,” said he, “are they not right?” They all admitted they were. “Then,” said Mr. Lincoln, rising to that majestic height, intellectually, morally and physically, of which he was capable, “they stay in; I will declare them whether I am Senator or not.” That is the spirit we need now. They did defeat

him for Senator of the United States. Sometimes standing for the right defeats men for an election. The fact that those sentences were left in the address of Abraham Lincoln, made him the President of the United States in 1860.

What difference does it make to a man, or should it make in public office, when he is running, whether he is elected or not, if he stands by the right all the time? The American people can always be trusted on great questions. When we had the silver question before us there was no difficulty to bring the American people up to the gold standard, when they understood just what it meant. Do not, Mr. President, have any doubt about the people. You can rely upon the people, they understand and they will approve of the Republican party, so long as it keeps faith with them. When the citizens of this Republic understand these questions, and see that the men who are guiding us are guiding us along lines which they believe to be right—see the sincerity and know the sincerity, as they do of the present President of the United States, they will rally, Mr. President, behind you for standing for what is right. There will be no difficulty among the American people on that question.

Now, I am going to close with this suggestion: The old idea of party slogan and just a party name carrying the election has gone. There is, I admit, much in the name, even now. Disraeli said of Great Britain that she put too much faith in systems and too little in men. And the trouble has been with us that we have been doing that—relying on a party name and organization altogether too much. Individual men have been leaving it to the ninety millions, and saying that somebody else can do it. My friends, it is a mistake. If this country is to live, if it is to support good men, if it is to uphold good measures, each of you, as individuals, must stand behind these measures and men. You are not to lie home on your

couches, when there is a battle at the primaries, or when there is a question as to the election in the country, but go forth in the fight, and to be valiant men, battling for the principles in which you believe. Now, do not leave it for somebody else. Fortunately, in New York, you do not need a lecture on these lines, as in some other places. You know perfectly well from your experiences in the last few months that twenty per cent. (I believe twenty-five per cent.) of the voters are independent of political consideration when it comes to be a question between two men, one of whom they believe to be a good man, and the other they do not. Even a larger percentage of the voters are between the lines in municipal matters. You had it proven here in the City of New York only last fall that that is true. If that be true, what is the duty of the Republican party? What is the responsibility on our shoulders? It is to put to the people, as Governor Hughes has so forcefully said to-night, squarely and manfully, every issue, hide nothing—rely not on scheming. Be not ashamed to stand for the right or to condemn the wrong. If there is anything in your party that you do not believe in, say manfully that you do not. I do not believe a party is ever harmed, or the least injured, by an honest fight within it. If everybody is honest, and the motive and purpose of all is to get the best out of the party in the interest of the State, then I believe we are doing the right thing. The man that stands for the right does more for his party than the man who merely stands for expediency.

Now, I am going to conclude this desultory address by saying this of Lincoln. Here, as was said, was the most remarkable man, in many respects, in history. His life began in poverty and ended in tragedy. And between his birth and death he had the most melancholy of experiences. How, we often ask ourselves, in the language of the Scripture, "How did this man know letters, never

having learned?" Yet, under God, somehow this great character came out of a Western cabin to lead his people in a great fight; a fight for freedom and the emancipation of a race. And it was this man we had for the founder of our party. Never for a moment did he utter a sentence in any speech that he ever made that contained a partisan suggestion. I have looked through his speeches to see it. Never did you find him doing that—never, anywhere. He was, it is true, an intense Republican, but it was never the party he sought to advance, only, through it, the country.

He stood in the majesty of his manhood, in the great strength of his moral character and force, a man among men; never for one moment did he suggest anything that was not for the good of all the people. He never advocated or defended a selfish interest. Politician, of course, he was. He said it himself. Ambitious? He said in the very first thing he ever wrote, of a political nature, when he declared he had ambition to go to the legislature. In that very first political act he showed his independence. He did not ask anybody to nominate him. He did not ask any boss if he might be nominated, either. He just issued his own letter and said: "I am a candidate," and he from that moment was devoted to the people, as he promised to be in that letter; and, on to the end he was so.

Let me close this address to-night by making this appeal to you, that we lift our thoughts in adoration of Lincoln; that we turn to that high standard of political morals in which he believed, and put the old Republican party back under leadership with his principles; standing for the right, for the freedom of men, for the proper regulation of every interest that seems to interfere with the rights of the people, for closer touch between the citizen, old and young, and then let each of us in this state of mind feel our responsibility to the government and do

our duty as God gives us light to see our duty. To talk about the defeat of the Republican party with a body of men standing on those principles is to talk nonsense.

This party has done great things. Under right leadership it will do great things. It is the party that the country trusts, and it does not trust any other, and if you and I are true to Lincoln's principles, this party will live on in the hands of our children and our children's children.



Guests of the Club at President's Table

Colonel AUSTEN COLGATE
Colonel GEORGE C. TREADWELL
Captain ARCHIBALD BUTT
JOHN HOUSTON FINLEY
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF
BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
Rev. MICHAEL CLUNE
FRANK B. WEEKS
CHARLES E. HUGHES
ROBERT C. MORRIS
THE PRESIDENT
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT
JOSEPH G. CANNON
HORACE WHITE
FRANK S. BLACK
WILLIAM L. WARD
LLOYD C. GRISCOM
OTTO T. BANNARD
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON
Rev. HENRY M. MAC CRACKEN
Major ARCHIBALD E. RICE

Members of the Club and their Guests

Alphabetically Arranged

Abbott, Frank T.
Abbott, George H.
Ackerman, Bernard S.
Adams, Horatio N.
Adams, Robert F.
Addoms, Mortimer C.
Addoms, Mortimer C., Jr.
Aldrich, H. G.
Aldridge, George W.
Alexander, J. F.
Alexander, Thomas
Allen, Carroll
Allen, C. Loomis
Allen, Frederick I.
Allen, H. E.
Allen, Samuel G.
Altman, M.
Altmayer, Leo G.
Andrews, Harvey T.
Ansbacher, Louis A.
Arbuthnot, Mr.
Arkell, William J.
Armstrong, Frank C.
Armstrong, John H.
Atwood, Edward S.
Austin, George C.

Babbitt, Kurnel R.
Bacon, George W.
Baker, James E.
Baldwin, F. V.
Ball, Le Roy D.
Balletto, August
Bannard, Otto T.
Baring, W. A.

Barlow, Peter T.
Barnes, A. Victor
Barry, C. D.
Barry, C. E.
Baruch, B. N.
Batcheller, George Clinton
Bates, Lindon, Jr.
Batson, George W.
Batt, Charles P.
Batt, C. Strawder
Baumann, Gustav
Baur, Arthur
Bayer, O. A.
Beach, Henry M.
Beardsley, Douglas
Beaton, George A.
Beckett, Charles H.
Beckman, Alfred H.
Beers, George E.
Bell, Gordon Knox
Bell, Thomas
Bennett, Augustus P.
Bennett, Fred S.
Bennett, William M.
Berg, G. Rodney
Bergh, Henry
Bernheimer, Charles L.
Bertron, Samuel R.
Best, Leigh
Betts, Frederick A.
Biglin, Bernard
Bill, Edward W.
Bill, William Coe
Bimberg, Charles
Bird, Francis W.

- Birkett, Clarence T.
Birrell, Henry
Bischoff, Henry
Bister, John
Black, Frank S.
Blackstone, H. W.
Blackstone, N. B.
Blanchard, James A.
Blanchard, Medbery
Blaney, Charles P.
Blau, William H.
Bloch, Philip
Blood, Charles H.
Bloomingdale, E. W.
Blumgart, Louis
Boardman, Francis
Boldt, George C.
Bondy, William
Bonheur, Lucien L.
Booth, Enos S.
Boring, W. A.
Boschen, John H.
Boyle, John, Jr.
Boynton, C. H.
Brady, Paul T.
Brainard, Owen
Braine, Clinton E.
Braman, Willard
Brasier, John C.
Braun, Marcus
Brauns, Washington
Brazier, F. W.
Breckenridge, George P.
Brewster, H. D.
Broenniman, E. G.
Broenniman, L. E.
Brohel, Joseph A.
Brookfield, Frank
Brooks, Franklin
Brower, Ward
Brown, Gilbert C.
Brown, H. D.
Brown, J. Alexander
Brown, William C.
Browning, William H.
Bruce, M. Linn
Buckley, Henry H.
Burdick, I. N.
Burdick, W.
Burlock, S. De F.
Bush, Charles E.
Butler, John P.
Butt, Captain Archibald
Cahn, Jacob
Cambell, Alexander D.
Campbell, Philip P.
Candler, Duncan
Candler, Flamen B.
Canfield, A. L.
Cannon, Joseph G.
Carpenter, Francis M.
Carpenter, Zopher
Carr, William
Carroll, Joseph D.
Carter, Colin S.
Carter, William
Case, George B.
Castle, Charles C.
Chace, R. G.
Chadbourne, William M.
Chandler, Walter M.
Chester, Colby Mitchell
Chilvers, William
Choate, J. K.
Clark, P. J.
Clark, Roger P.
Clark, Stephen C.
Clarke, John Proctor
Clarke, T. E.
Clerk, J.
Clift, E. H.
Clune, Rev. Michael
Cochran, Thomas J.
Cocks, William W.
Coffin, J. S.

- Cogswell, C. V. R.
Cohen, Harold H.
Cohen, Lawrence B.
Coleridge, Charles Stephen
Colgate, Colonel Austen
Colgate, Russell
Collins, H. S.
Collins, William R.
Colt, Samuel P.
Coman, H. B.
Coman, M. J.
Condon, Martin J.
Conover, Frank E.
Conover, William
Cook, Frank A.
Cooley, Elmer E.
Copeland, Royal S.
Corning, Frederick G.
Coster, Eric H.
Coster, Maurice
Coudert, Frederick R.
Cowan, Charles C.
Coxe, Macgrane
Crandell, Paul M.
Crane, Warren C.
Crockett, R. B.
Cromwell, George
Cronin, James M.
Cross, George D.
Crumbie, William A.
Cuff, William E.
Cullen, George
Cullinan, P. W.
Cummins, William J.
Curtis, John W.
Cutler, Otis H.
- Daggett, Henry
Dale, Alfred G.
Dana, Charles A.
Daskam, Walter D.
Davis, Henry Clark
Davis, Vernon M.
- Day, Arthur
Day, Ralph A.
de Bermingham, J. M.
Debevoise, T. M.
Deeves, J. Henry
Deeves, Richard
Dedford, A. C.
Degener, William F.
de Graffenried, L.
De Javan, F. E.
Delany, John J.
Demond, Charles M.
Dench, W. L.
Denny, W. B.
Denman, A. R.
Depew, Chauncey M.
Depew, Chauncey M., Jr.
Deuel, Joseph M.
De Witt, Andrew H.
Doane, G. W.
Doernberg, Dudley
Dordan, John E.
Dorning, John
Doty, Alvah H.
Douglas, William Harris
Dressler, Oscar
Driver, Frank L.
Drummond, M. J.
Dryfoos, L.
Dufft, Carl E.
Duke, B. N.
Duringe, Paul
Dutton, John A.
- Easton, William J.
Eaton, Frederick H.
Edie, George S.
Edie, Richard, Jr.
Eglinton, A. Lincoln
Ehlers, E. M. L.
Eilert, E. F.
Einstein, William
Elliott, Howard

- Ellis, George A.
Ellis, Ralph N.
Elsberg, Herman A.
Elsberg, Nathaniel A.
Emerson, J. A.
Emery, E. W.
Emery, J. H.
Emery, William E.
Eschwege, Emanuel
Estabrook, Henry D.
Evans, William H.
- Fairbanks, Henry P.
Fallows, Edward H.
Farnum, Samuel B.
Farrington, J. F., Jr.
Feigelstock, W. A.
Feiner, Benjamin F.
Felsing, William
Fenner, B. L.
Ferris, Frank A.
Ferris, William T.
Finch, Edward R.
Finley, John Houston
Finegan, Thomas E.
Fish, Harry Potter
Fish, R. J.
Fisher, Alfred T.
Fisher, Frank H.
Fisk, Pliny
Fitzgerald, F. J. C.
Flarsus, George H.
Fleming, John J.
Fobes, Alan C.
Folks, Ralph
Ford, John
Fort, John Franklin
Fowler, Albert P.
Fraenckel, R. H.
Frank, Jacob
Franklin, Francis E.
Franks, R. A.
Frantz, J. F.
- Frantz, J. H.
Franziurs, G. H.
Frenkel, Emil
Fried, Samson
Friedkin, Israel
Frost, Elihu B.
Frugone, Frank L.
Fuller, Melville B.
Fuller, W. R.
- Gallagher, Joseph D.
Gallatin, Goelet
Galloway, Charles T.
Gardiner, G. A.
Gardner, George A.
Gates, Merrill E., Jr.
Gavegan, Edward J.
Gavinn, Michael
Gazlay, Lee
Gerry, Robert L.
George, Edwin Stanton
George, Frederick B.
Giblin, William
Gilcreast, Webster F.
Gillespie, H. F.
Gillet, Francis
Gillet, Henry W.
Gill-Wylie, E. A.
Gilliland, George E.
Gilman, Theodore P.
Gleason, A. H.
Goldman, Henry
Golland, Morris
Gordon, Ralph W.
Graham, David
Grattan, William J.
Gray, D. L.
Greene, Clay M.
Greene, Harry C.
Greene, John Arthur
Grieshaber, C. F.
Griffenhagen, Max S.
Grinberg, Ira R.

- Griscom, Lloyd C.
Grismer, Joseph R.
Grossman, E.
Grymes, Arthur J.
Gude, Oscar J.
Gulick, Ernestus
- Haase, Lewis
Hager, Philo S.
Hall, Clinton M.
Halstead, Jacob
Hamerschlag, Edwin
Hamilton, Francis E.
Hammerling, Louis N.
Harries, George H.
Harris, Edward W.
Harriss, William H.
Hart, Louis B.
Hastings, D. H.
Hasbrouck, Frank
Hatch, Edward W.
Haupt, Louis
Haviland, Merritt E.
Hayes, J. Arthur
Hayes, Scott R.
Hays, L. E.
Hazleton, A.
Hegeman, B. A., Jr.
Heinze, A. P.
Henniges, William H.
Herbert, Henry W.
Herndon, Hugh
Hershfield, Abraham
Herzog, Alexander
Hessberg, Albert
Hicks, F. C.
Hicks, T. M. B.
Hill, E. R.
Hine, Francis L.
Hine, Walter R.
Hines, Henry C.
Hirsch, Morris J.
Hirsch, Walter A.
- Hitchcock, J. F.
Hitchcock, Lucius W.
Hoag, Ward B.
Hochster, William R.
Hoe, Alfred C.
Hoe, William J.
Hoefling, H. C.
Hoffman, Allan C.
Hollister, Frank
Knox, Henry C.
Holmes, Bayard P.
Holmes, E. T.
Holt, George C.
Holt, Hamilton
Holter, E. O.
Homer, Charles F.
Hooker, Sherman A.
Hopkins, Frank E.
Horton, H. L.
Hosier, Edward B.
Hotchkiss, James L.
Hough, Charles M.
House, Frederick B.
Hoyt, Colgate
Hubert, Henry W.
Hughes, Charles E.
Humphrey, A. B.
Hundley, Oscar R.
Huntington, S. V. V.
Hurley, John J.
Hurley, William M.
Hutches, B. F., Jr.
- Ire, George
Isaacs, Stanley M.
Iselin, John H.
- Jackson, Edward
Jacob, Charles W.
James, Darwin R. Jr.
James, H. B.
James, Walter P.
Jamison, William A.

- Jaques, T. LeClare
Jarchow, H. W.
Jefferson, Rev. Charles E.
Jenkins, J. Alva
Jenkins, William B.
Jennings, Walter
Jensen, Anton
Jewell, Charles H.
Johnson, Albert L.
Johnson, Columbus O.
Jones, Frederick H.
Jones, Walter G.
Jones, William A.
Joseph, Herman
Joyce, Henry L.
Judd, George M.
- Kahn, Ulysses
Kalbfleisch, A. Courtenay
Kaltenbach, Henry J.
Kamaiky, Leon
Kane, Michael J.
Kast, Fred W.
Kathan, R. A.
Kaufman, E. H.
Kavanaugh, George W.
Keener, Ashley N.
Keener, William A.
Kennedy, E. R.
Kent, William W.
Kenyon, Alan D.
Kenyon Robert N.
Kenyon, Theodore S.
Kenyon, William H.
Kilborn, H. M.
King, Thomas
King, George C.
Kirby, Charles W.
Kirchen, John G.
Kirk, John N.
Kirtley, G. W.
Klinck, Jacob C.
Knowles, H. P.
Knox, Henry C.
- Koch, Frank
Kohns, Lee
Krug, W. B.
- Lamar, D.
Lambert, M.
Lambert, M. H.
Lamont, Thomas W.
Langley, William C.
Lanyon, R. H.
Larendon, Robert E.
Larmon, C. W.
Latting, Charles P.
Lauer, Edgar J.
Lauterbach, Edward
Lauterstein, Leon
Lawrence, George W.
Leary, William
LeBoeuf, Randall J.
Lefler, Charles W.
Leipziger, H. M.
Leslie, Warren
Lessler, Montague
Levenson, Joseph
Levy, F. H.
Lewis, Daniel
Lewis, Liston L.
Lewis, R. V.
Liebes, I.
Limburg, Herbert R.
Littell, Emien T.
Little, Luther B.
Lloyd, D. Frank
Loeb, B. W.
Longley, William
Lounsbury, Charles E.
Luce, H. J.
Lusk, W. C.
Lyons, John H.
Lyons, John J.
- MacCracken, Rev. Henry M.
McLean, Donald

- MacRossie, Allan
McAadoo, William G.
McAleenan, Joseph A.
McAndrew, William
McCall, Edward E.
McCarthy, Thomas
McClellan, John W.
McClenahan, James
McCook, Anson G.
McCormick, William H.
McCrea, Archibald M.
McEldowney, J. H.
McGarrah, Gates W.
McGay, Frank B.
McGee, Walter C.
McGowan, P. F.
McIntosh, Andrew J.
McKenna, John T.
McKnight, A. M.
McKnight, J. C.
MacLean, Charles F.
McLean, James
McMillan, Samuel
McMullen, Robert M.
McWhirter, Hugh L.
- Maas, Charles O.
Mack, Charles A.
Mahlmann, Frederick G.
Mamlok, Richard R.
Mann, Frank
Mann, W. D.
Mannigan, James E.
Manville, Thomas
March, James E.
March, James E., Jr.
Marks, E. M.
Marshall, A. W. W.
Martin, William P.
Mason, Victor L.
Mathewson, Charles E.
Maxwell, Francis T.
Maxwell, Robert
- Maxwell, William
May, William S.
Mayer, Jacob
Maynard, Reuben Leslie
Mebane, B. Frank
Meighan, Burton C.
Merriam, Arthur L.
Merritt, Charles E.
Merritt, E. A., Jr.
Mertz, Frank C.
Mertz, George E.
Mertz, Louis C.
Mertz, William J.
Meyer, Alfred
Meyer, Frank W.
Michaels, L.
Michener, L. T.
Miles, G.
Miles, G. W.
Miller, C. P.
Miller, Rudolph P.
Miller, William F.
Mills, D. S.
Mills, Isaac N.
Mills, Ogden L.
Mischler, Wendell W.
Mitchel, John Purroy
Mitchell, Willard A.
Mitchell, William B.
Mohr, William
Molar, V. B.
Montague, William P.
Montgomery, George T.
Montgomery, John C.
Mook, Harry B.
Moore, Charles A.
Moore, Charles A., Jr.
Moore, Edward B.
Moore, Edward T.
Moore, William H.
More, Taylor
Morey, L. A.
Morgan, Edward M.

- Morgan, Rollin M.
Morris, Frederick P.
Morris, Newbold
Morris, Robert C.
Morse, Anthony W.
Morse, Perley
Mott, Luther W.
Muhlfelder, David
Mundorff, Arthur
Mundorff, George T.
Munson, Samuel L.
Murphy, C. M.
Murphy, J. C.
Murray, A. Gordon
Murray, George
Murray, John T.
Murray, Timothy J.
Murray, William
Myer, Nathaniel
- Nash, Walter H.
Necarsulmer, Henry
Neuburger, Max
Newburger, J. E.
Niblette, Fred E.
Nichols, Francis D.
Nicholson, John E.
Nims, Clarence R.
Nixon, Frederick K.
Noonan, William T.
Nussbaum, Myer
- Obermeyer, Theodore
Ochs, A. S.
Oddie, Orville, Jr.
Odell, B. B., Jr.
Odell, Rutledge I.
O'Grady, J. M. E.
O'Keefe, John G.
Olcott, J. Van Vechten
Olcott, W. M. K.
Oliver, William H.
Olmsted, Willard H.
- O'Malley, Edward R.
O'Malley, James
Oothout, William
Oppenheimer, Leo
Ordway, S. H.
O'Reilly, George
Ottinger, Albert
Ottinger, Moses
Ottinger, Nathan
Ottley, James H.
Owen, N. R.
- Paganini, August
Page, Alfred R.
Page, Charles B.
Page, E. J.
Parsons, Edgerton, Jr.
Partridge, Frank H.
Patterson, Charles M.
Patterson, Fred H.
Patterson, George S.
Patton, J. B.
Payne, F. E.
Peabody, J. C.
Pedersen, Victor C.
Pellegatti, Francesco
Perkins, Charles E.
Perkins, George W.
Peters, Ralph
Phillips, Louis S.
Piercy, Henry Clay
Pinner, Henry W.
Pitcher, Conrad N.
Plante, Guthrie B.
Pomeroy, Daniel E.
Porter, Charles, Jr.
Porter, Eugene H.
Porter, Frederic P.
Porter, William C.
Porter, William H.
Porter, Dr. William H.
Post, George A.
Post, Lyman D.

- Power, Dudley P.
Pratt, C. M.
Prendergast, J. F.
Prentice, Ezra P.
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Price, Walter W.
Prince, John D.
Prosser, Seward
Provost, George D.
- Queen, Lewis A.
- Ramsey, John R.
Rees, R. L.
Reichmann, Joseph
Reid, Thomas C.
Reynolds, James B.
Rhein, Meyer L.
Rhoades, Bradford
Rice, Major Archibald E.
Rich, Fred R.
Richard, Edwin A.
Richardson, A. D.
Richardson, E. R.
Richardson, G. A.
Richter, Theodore B.
Ridabock, Francis A.
Ripley, Edward H.
Robertson, Albert
Robertson, Julius
Rockefeller, P. A.
Rogers, Charles P.
Rogers, Henry Wade
Rogers, L. Harding, Jr.
Rogers, Mont. D.
Rogers, Robert
Rogers, Walter F.
Rosenberg, Gus L.
Rossin, Morris
Rothlisberger, Robert
Rowe, L. H.
Rowland, D. H.
Rubenstein, Mr.
- Ruggles, Charles A.
Russell, Charles M.
Russell, J. B.
Russell, Lindsay
Rust, George P.
- Sachs, Samuel
Sackett, Henry W.
Saphirstein, Jacob
Sarason, Ezekiel
Saxe, Martin
Schallek, Max L.
Schepper, Abraham
Scheuerman, Henry L.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiff, Manfred
Schneider, William F.
Schramm, Frederick W.
Schultz, E.
Schwarzenbach, Robert
Schweinberg, Emil
Seabury, F. C.
Seabury, Samuel
Searles, A. R.
Seixas, H. C.
Seligman, De Witt J.
Seligman, Eugene
Seligman, Jefferson
Severance, C. A.
Seward, George O.
Seybel, F. W.
Seybel, W. E.
Seymour, A. H.
Shattuck, A. R.
Shaw, George E.
Shaw, Irving M.
Shaw, William W.
Sheffield, James R.
Sheldon, George R.
Shepard, F. H.
Sheppard, J. R.
Sheridan, Walter F.
Sherlock, Charles R.

- Shire, Moses
Shongood, Charles
Shotwell, George H.
Sittloh, Alfred H.
Sleicher, John A.
Sleicher, Reuben P.
Smith, James MacGregor
Smith, R. A. C.
Smith, Ray B.
Smith, Winchell
Smythe, B. E.
Snyder, Clarence T.
Sparrow, Clarence
Spencer, Joseph W.
Spencer, Lorillard, Jr.
Spencer, Thomas P.
Spingarn, J. E.
Spreckles, Louis
Staley, Ellis J.
Stanton, L. M.
Starr, Charles P.
Stein, A.
Steinert, Henry
Stern, Irving C.
Stern, Leopold
Stern, Louis
Stern, Melville A.
Sternberger, Edwin
Stevens, Frederick C.
Stevenson, James G.
Stewart, Alexander
Stewart, James B.
Stewart, John A.
Stieglitz, Albert
Stilger, A. E.
Stix, Charles A.
Stolz, Alexander
Strasbourgger, Harry
Strasbourgger, Samuel
Stratt, Frank
Stratton, Gerald
Strobel, D. F.
Strobridge, George E.
Strong, Benjamin J.
Sturgis, Thomas
Sully, Daniel J.
Sumner, Edward A.
Sutro, Richard
Swan, Albert T.
Sweeney, C. S.
Swift, Frederic J.
Taft, S. L.
Talcott, James
Tanenbaum, Moses
Tangeman, George P.
Tarbell, Gage E.
Tarbox, Russell Lord
Taylor, Grant W.
Taylor, Robert K.
Taylor, S. Frederick
Thalman, E.
Thibaut, Frank J.
Thibaut, Richard
Thomas, Edward S.
Thompson, George L.
Thompson, J. Campbell
Thompson, John F.
Thompson, Loren O.
Thompson, Robert W., Jr.
Thorburn, A. M.
Tiedemann, H. F.
Tierney, John M.
Timonier, C. T.
Torrey, George B.
Treadwell, Col. Geo. Curtis
Tremain, Henry E.
Tucker, Gilman H.
Tully, William J.
Turton, George L.
Tyler, Van W.
Urban, George, Jr.
Vanamee, William
Van Cleave, George B.

Van Gelder, Michael
Van Rensselaer, Courtlandt
Van Slochem, H.
Vellerman, Abram
Vernon, Joseph F.
Vetter, Alexander G.
Vreeland, J. C.

Wadhams, William H.
Wakelee, Edmund W.
Wallis, Frederick A.
Walton, Charles W.
Wandling, J. Clyde
Wandling, James L.
Ward, Edward T.
Ward, Francis E.
Ward, Fred D.
Ward, John K.
Ward, William L.
Warner, Arthur L. D.
Warner, Arthur S.
Warner, Charles M.
Washburn, Lucien H.
Waters, Fred F.
Watson, Thomas L.
Weaver, C. M.
Weber, Leonard
Weeks, Frank B.
Weiner, Henry
Weinman, George A.
Welch, W. A.
Wenderoth, O.
Werner, Louis
Westerfield, William R.
Wetmore, Edmund
Wever, Daniel De Wolf
Wheeler, A. G., Jr.
Wheeler, William J.
Whelan, C. A.

Whelan, Frederick A.
White, Charles T.
White, Horace
Whitman, Charles S.
Whitman, Frank E.
Whittle, Thomas W.
Wiernik, Peter
Wilbour, William F.
Wilcox, Arthur R.
Wiley, Louis
Wiley, William O.
Willcox, William R.
Williams, B. A.
Williams, Frank
Williams, John Castree
Williams, Waldron
Williams, William
Williamson, John N.
Wilsey, Frank D.
Wilson, George T.
Wilson, James
Wilson, S. M.
Winter, Clarence
Woodruff, Timothy L.
Woodward, Collin H.
Wright, George M.
Wright, H. C.
Wright, Wendell J.

Yawger, John F.
Yereance, James
Young, Charles H.
Young, J. Addison
Yunker, Herman
Yunker, Ira M.

Zeller, Lorenz
Zucker, Peter

LADIES

Guests of the Members of the Club

Alphabetically Arranged

Adams, Mrs. R. F.
Allen, Mrs. James A.
Alwyn, Miss Lora
Aylward, Miss J. E.

Bacon, Mrs. George W.
Balletto, Mrs. August
Balletto, Miss Santa
Barrett, Miss Helen
Baker, Miss Margaret
Baur, Mrs. Arthur
Behan, Mrs. C. J.
Bergstrom, Mrs. O. Bernard
Bigelow, Miss Lucy
Blanchard, Mrs. James A.
Blood, Mrs. Charles H.
Boschen, Mrs. John H.
Bonheur, Mrs. Lucien L.
Boynton, Mrs. C. H.
Braman, Mrs. Willard
Braton, Mrs. George A.
Brown, Mrs. H. D.
Bush, Mrs. Charles E.

Chase, Miss Ida
Clark, Miss E. M.
Clark, Miss J. B.
Clowes, Mrs. George
Cowan, Mrs. Charles C.

Day, Mrs. Arthur
Deeves, Mrs. Richard
Delany, Mrs. John J.
Demond, Miss Margaret C.
Devoe, Miss L. Louise

Dorr, Miss
Dressler, Mrs. Oscar
Dugan, Mrs. Thomas E.

Ehrman, Miss Violet
Eilert, Mrs. E. F.
Elsberg, Mrs. R.
Emery, Mrs. E. W.
Eschwege, Mrs. Emanuel
Estabrook, Mrs. Henry D.

Fallows, Miss Annette
Fallows, Mrs. Edward H.
Farrington, Mrs. John F., Jr.
Feeney, Miss Susan
Feiner, Mrs. Benjamin F.
Fisher, Mrs. Frank H.
Fisher, Mrs. S. A.
Fried, Mrs. Samson
Frugone, Mrs. Frank L.
Frugone, Miss Julia
Frugone, Miss Marie
Fulton, Mrs. Harry C.

Garden, Miss Effie
George, Mrs. Edwin Stanton
Gifford, Mrs. S. B.
Gillet, Mrs. H. W.
Gilman, Mrs. Theodore P.
Goessling, Miss Anna L.
Greene, Mrs. Harry C.
Griffenhagen, Mrs. Max S.
Grimshaw, Mrs.
Guernsey, Miss Florence

- Hamerschlag, Mrs. Edwin
Haynes, Mrs. O. B.
Haynes, Mrs. O. D.
Hessberg, Mrs. Albert
Hoffman, Mrs. Allen C.
Holden, Mrs. I. Dean
Holt, Mrs. Hamilton
Hynes, Miss H. H.
Hynes, Miss M. E.
- Jamison, Mrs. William A.
Jaques, Mrs. T. Le Clare
Jones, Mrs. William A.
- Kaltenbach, Mrs. Henry J.
Kamaiky, Mrs. L.
Kenefick, Miss Mayme
Kenyon, Mrs. Robert N.
Kenyon, Mrs. William H.
Kerley, Mrs. Chas. Gilmore
Kittredge, Miss G. B.
Krug, Mrs. William B.
- Lamar, Mrs.
Leggo, Miss
Livingston, Mrs. Robert R.
Lucas, Mrs. W. M.
Lufburrow, Miss
- McClenahan, Mrs. James
McKenzie, Miss Marguerite
McLean, Mrs. Donald
McLean, Miss E. N. R.
McMillan, Mrs. Samuel
Maas, Mrs. Charles O.
Mack, Mrs. Charles A.
March, Miss Eugenie
March, Miss Olive
May, Mrs. William S.
Merrifield, Miss
Meyer, Mrs. Annie Nathan
Meyer, Mrs. M. C.
Miller, Mrs. E. P.
- Mills, Mrs. D. S.
Mitchell, Mrs. William B.
Morris, Mrs. Robert C.
Morse, Mrs. Perley
Munroe, Mrs. Nathan
Murray, Mrs. John T.
- Nichols, Mrs. H. D.
Nixon, Miss Evelyn
- O'Malley, Miss Agnes C.
Oppenheimer, Miss Flora
Oppenheimer, Miss Janet
Osborne, Mrs. S. S.
- Palmer, Mrs. A. W.
Parmelee, Mrs. H. F.
Pellegatti, Mrs. Francesco
Phelps, Mrs. Cora B.
Porter, Mrs. Eugene H.
Porter, Mrs. William H.
Post, Mrs. Lyman D.
Price, Mrs. Walter W.
- Rantoul, Mrs.
Reid, Mrs. T. Chambers
Richter, Mrs.
Riggs, Mrs. K.
Robertson, Miss Claire D.
Robinson, Miss
Rogers, Mrs. Charles P.
Rounds, Mrs. R. S.
Rounds, Miss
- Sammons, Miss Ella
Sarasohn, Mrs. Ezekiel
Sauber, Mrs. Frederick
Schneider, Mrs. William F.
Schultz, Mrs. E.
Searles, Mrs. A. R.
Sewall, Miss
Shaw, Mrs. Irving M.
Sheehan, Miss Maud

Sherwin, Miss
Shongood, Mrs. Charles
Shropshire, Mrs.
Sittloh, Mrs. A. H.
Skelding, Miss
Smith, Miss Helen W.
Spencer, Mrs. Thomas P.
Starkey, Mrs. Edward
Starkey, Miss Margerite
Steele, Miss
Stern, Mrs. Leopold
Stevenson, Miss
Stewart, Mrs. John A.
Stieglitz, Mrs. Albert
Stilger, Mrs. A. E.
Stocham, Mrs. G. T.
Story, Mrs. William C.
Strachan, Miss Grace C.
Strasbourger, Mrs. Henry
Strasbourger, Mrs. Sam'l L.
Strobridge, Mrs. George E.

Tapley, Mrs. H. F.
Thibaut, Mrs. R. E.
Thibaut, Miss Magda
Thomas, Mrs. E. S.
Thompson, Miss Hayes
Tierney, Mrs. John M.
Tierney, Miss

Timonier, Mrs. C. T.
Tremain, Miss E. R.
Trimmer, Mrs. Catherine

Van Cleve, Mrs. George B.
Van Volkenburg, Mrs.
Vellerman, Mrs. Abram

Wandling, Mrs. James L.
Ward, Mrs. William L.,
Warner, Mrs. Arthur L.
Warner, Mrs. Arthur L. D.
Weaver, Mrs. M.
Weaver, Miss
Weeks, Mrs. Frank B.,
Weinman, Mrs. George A.
Wenzel, Miss May
Wetmore, Mrs. Edmund
Wheeler, Mrs. William J.
White, Mrs. Horace,
Whitman, Mrs. Charles S.
Wilbour, Mrs. William F.
Williams, Mrs. B. A.
Williams, Mrs. Waldron
Wilson, Mrs. James
Woodward, Mrs. Collin H.

Yawger, Mrs. John F.



